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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
                      DISTRICT OF NEVADA
                      LAS VEGAS DIVISION
                                  CASE NO: 2:07-CV-892-RCJ-GWF
                                              CIVIL
IN RE: USA COMMERCIAL MORTGAGE )
COMPANY.
                                        Las Vegas, Nevada
                                )
                                )
                                )
                                    Tuesday, January 19, 2010
                                    (3:32 p.m. to 5:11 p.m.)
MEMBER CASES: 3:07-cv-0241-RCJ-GWF; 2:07-cv-1133-RCJ-GWF;
               2:07-cv-0894-RCJ-GWF; 2:08-cv-1389-RCJ-GWF
                                ) CASE NO: 2:09-BK-32824-RCJ
IN RE: ASSET RESOLUTION, LLC., )
                                    (Adv. Proc. 09-1410)
MEMBER CASES: 2:09-BK-32831-RCJ; 2:09-BK-32839-RCJ;
2:09-BK-32843-RCJ; 2:09-BK-32844-RCJ; 2:09-BK-32846-RCJ;
2:09-BK-32849-RCJ; 2:09-BK-32851-RCJ; 2:09-BK-32853-RCJ;
2:09-BK-32868-RCJ; 2:09-BK-32873-RCJ; 2:09-BK-32875-RCJ;
2:09-BK-32878-RCJ; 2:09-BK-32880-RCJ; 2:09-BK-32882-RCJ;
1)
    MOTION FOR ORDER CONVERTING BANKRUPTCY CASES TO CHAPTER 7,
     OR ALTERNATIVELY, TO APPOINT A TRUSTEE (136, 09-BK-32824);
2)
     APPLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL COMMITTEE OF
     UNSECURED CREDITORS FOR ORDER AUTHORIZING RETENTION
     OF NACHMAN HAYS BROWNSTEIN, INC, NUNC PRO TUNC;
     CALENDAR CALL - TRIAL SETTING RE 2:07-CV-892
3)
             BEFORE THE HONORABLE ROBERT C. JONES,
                 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
Appearances:
                        See Next Page
Court Recorder:
                        Araceli Bareng
Transcribed by:
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Also present: CRIS RODRIGUEZ (Telephonic)

Courtroom Administrator: K. Goetsch

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1
              MR. HYMANSON: Good afternoon, your Honor.
 2
    Hymanson on behalf of Silar.
 3
              THE COURT: Thank you.
              On the telephone?
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 5
              MR. DUNCAN: McAlan Duncan --
 6
              MR. KIRBY: Dean Kirby --
 7
              MR. DUNCAN: -- on behalf of the special direct
 8
    lenders.
 9
              MR. KIRBY: I'm sorry. Dean Kirby, Kirby and
10
    McGuinn, on behalf of Debt Acquisition Company of America V,
11
    LLC.
              MS. BLOOM: Good afternoon, your Honor. Michal Bloom
12
13
    on behalf of the United States Trustee.
14
              COURT RECORDER: I'm sorry; there's a microphone next
15
    to you. Thank you.
16
              MS. BLOOM: Does it work?
17
              THE COURT: Yes. Ms. Bloom, please.
              MS. BLOOM: Michal Bloom on behalf of the United
18
19
    States Trustee.
20
              THE COURT: Thank you.
              MR. GREEN: Good afternoon, your Honor. James Green,
21
22
    local counsel for the unsecured creditors committee.
23
              THE COURT: Thank you.
24
              MS. CHUBB: Good afternoon, your Honor. Jan Chubb,
25
    Michael Collins, and Rob Millimet for the certain direct
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8
 1
    me.
 2
              MS. CHUBB:
                          Okay.
 3
              THE COURT:
                          So, with that reminder and caution.
 4
              MS. CHUBB: I just wanted to summarize for you
 5
    what --
 6
              THE COURT:
                          Please.
 7
              MS. CHUBB: -- we will be presenting today.
              You've previously indicated a readiness to terminate
 9
    Asset Resolution as the servicer, and you did terminate the
10
    stay so you could do that.
11
              THE COURT: I have already terminated the stay.
12
              MS. CHUBB: Yes, you have.
13
              THE COURT: Uh-huh.
14
                         Right.
              MS. CHUBB:
15
              THE COURT:
                          Yeah.
              MS. CHUBB: And the termination of ARC is under
16
17
    submission presently.
18
              THE COURT:
                          Right.
19
              MS. CHUBB: Today we're requesting that if you're
20
    going to terminate ARC as the servicer that you do it before
21
    any conversion. One, it will help us organize our arguments to
22
    you; and, two, it will be a lot clearer to a trustee if a
23
    Chapter 7 trustee gets the estate without those servicing
24
    rights in it. We could end up being where we were three and a
25
    half years ago with a debtor, who now has servicing rights that
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1
    means that they're manager but I don't believe that they are
 2
    subsidiaries, per se, of Asset Resolution, LLC.
 3
              THE COURT: So, they're not assets, and I don't need
    to characterize in my mind whether a stay is applicable or
 4
 5
    anything else; they are separate entities. Are they trusts --
 6
              MS. CHUBB: But they're debtors. They're debtors.
 7
              THE COURT: -- or owned entities by Asset Resolution?
 8
    What are they?
              MR. KLESTADT: Your Honor, they're separate LLC
 9
    entities, each of which owns one of the foreclosed properties.
10
11
              THE COURT: Right. And the members and managing
12
    entities of which are what?
13
              MR. KLESTADT: Asset Resolution is the managing
14
    member of each of the LLC's.
15
              MS. CHUBB: It's the owner.
16
              MR. KLESTADT: But, your Honor, the --
17
              THE COURT: And the members are --
18
              MR. KLESTADT: Your Honor, it is --
19
              THE COURT: You'll get a chance. I just want to get
20
    the background --
21
              MR. KLESTADT: Asset --
22
              THE COURT: -- of whether the stay is applicable,
23
    whether the conversion has anything to do with them, or what.
24
              MR. KLESTADT: Your Honor, Asset Resolution is the
25
    managing member, is the sole member of each LLC, but we
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That's my understanding.

Yes.

MR. KLESTADT:

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              THE COURT: And they're signed only by --
 2
              MR. KLESTADT: Asset Resolution.
 3
              THE COURT: -- Asset Resolution as managing member.
 4
              MR. KLESTADT: May I have a moment, your Honor?
 5
         (Pause)
 6
              THE COURT: I guess the bottom line question is: Do
 7
    we all agree that, in essence, title formerly held by these
 8
    SPE's is held, basically, in trust by an LLC?
 9
              MR. KLESTADT: The title -- the nominal title is held
10
    by each of the SPE's, yes, by an LLC --
11
              THE COURT: Uh-huh. Right.
              MR. KLESTADT: -- for the benefit of the direct
12
13
    lenders.
14
              THE COURT: So, nobody is claiming that it holds both
    nominal title and all beneficial interest.
15
16
              MR. KLESTADT: No.
17
              THE COURT: Everybody agrees it's, basically, title
18
    is held in trust --
19
              MR. KLESTADT: Correct.
20
              THE COURT: -- for all direct lenders who --
21
              MR. KLESTADT: Yes.
22
              THE COURT: -- at the time of the foreclosure.
23
              MR. KLESTADT: Yes, your Honor.
24
              THE COURT:
                         Okay.
25
              MR. MAJORIE:
                            Your Honor, if I might; with one
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1 clarification.

Under paragraph seven of the preliminary injunction it specifically provided that Compass or a single-purpose entity designated by Compass is authorized to make a credit bid at the foreclosure sale on behalf of Compass and the direct lenders, including but not limited to Compass to the extent it is a direct lender under such loan, with respect to Compass's and the direct lenders' respective rights as beneficiaries.

THE COURT: Does that change my summary? We all agree that basically title is held nominally by these SPE's but for the benefit of all direct lenders at the time of foreclosure.

MR. MAJORIE: With the exception that at least one of the debtors is also a direct lender, and I just wanted -- that does clarify, Judge.

THE COURT: I don't understand the clarification.

Obviously, if Compass was a direct lender at the time of foreclosure, it's also standing as a beneficiary of the title.

Were you attempting to clarify to an extent I don't understand?

MR. MAJORIE: I thought I was clarifying that one of the -- that ARC has an interest in some of these properties as a direct lender and, therefore --

**THE COURT:** The order doesn't provide that, doesn't 25 conclude or say that you do; it just simply acknowledges for

- the benefit of all direct lenders including Compass to the extent it's a direct lender.
- So, what are you seeking by way of clarification? I just simply don't understand.
- MR. MAJORIE: Well, to the extent there was a direct lender interest in Compass, one of the beneficiaries of the direct lender interests that are now in the SPE's would be one of the debtors.
- 9 **THE COURT:** Okay. I can't confirm that or deny that,
  10 but I'll let your statements stand at this juncture.
- 11 All right. Sorry for the interruption. Go ahead.
- 12 MS. CHUBB: That's okay. I'm sorry for interrupting.
- But I think still the only person who could act on
  behalf of the SPE's presently is Asset Resolution because it's
  the only member. So, our concern --
- 16 **THE COURT:** And, clearly, Asset Resolution is under 17 this Court's 1334 -- Section 1334 -- in rem jurisdiction.
- 18 MS. CHUBB: Yes.

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Now, as to the motion to convert the SPE's, if you terminate Asset Resolution as the servicer today, and effective right away, and then you were to convert the case to Chapter 7, we would ask for a continued hearing date on the conversion of the SPE's so we can go back to the direct lenders and get 51 percent of them to decide what needs to be done. As in DACA, they, of course, don't want a conversion.

- 15 1 THE COURT: Okay. I'm not sure I see the need for 2 I mean, you'll hear how I'm going to rule. 3 MS. CHUBB: Okay. 4 THE COURT: But I see no reason to rule on the one 5 question before the other. Clearly, as a separate court, as an 6 Article III court, not sitting in bankruptcy, I have 7 jurisdiction of the separate cases, bankruptcy cases, but also 8 the adversary proceedings --MS. CHUBB: Right. 10 THE COURT: -- and I have pending the motion, various 11 motions, to declare a termination. Sitting as a bankruptcy --12 in bankruptcy, if you will, under 1334, I have the right to 13 declare a conversion or not declare a conversion, and if I 14 declare -- and I also have the right to lift the automatic stay 15 so that in the separate case, if I declare that they are to be 16 terminated or already terminated, that's effective, and there 17 is nothing carried over into a separate Chapter 7 that wasn't 18 terminated or not terminated per my order in the 11. 19 That was -- that is true, your Honor. I MS. CHUBB: 20 was just concerned that a bankruptcy trustee appointed under a 21 chapter --22 **THE COURT:** You just have a longer holdup, is all. 23 MS. CHUBB: Yes. 24 THE COURT: Yeah.
  - EXCEPTIONAL REPORTING SERVICES, INC

Just a delay.

MS. CHUBB:

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1
              THE COURT:
                         I'll certainly take that into --
 2
              MS. CHUBB:
                          Yes.
                                And even if you terminate and then
 3
    convert, think then the Asset Resolution Chapter 7 trustee
    would be the manager of the SPE's, at least for a time being,
 4
 5
    but as we've just discussed, that's not really property of the
 6
    estate because it's held nominally for the benefit of these.
 7
    But at least during that hiatus time, if you gave us a
 8
    continuance, there would be someone to turn to; it wouldn't be
 9
    a vacuum. So, that's why we're asking for that.
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              THE COURT: I do want to hear the motion for
11
    conversion today.
12
              MS. CHUBB:
                          Yes.
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              THE COURT: Scheduled a notice today.
14
              MS. CHUBB:
                          Yeah.
                                 Right.
15
                         I want to hear that.
              THE COURT:
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              MS. CHUBB:
                          No --
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              THE COURT:
                         And I am undoubtedly going to rule today.
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              MS. CHUBB:
                          Okay. If you grant our motions today,
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    then, to the extent that today's rulings are inconsistent with
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    the previously entered preliminary injunction, there should be
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    an order that that preliminary injunction is modified.
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              So, in summary, what we're asking today is for you to
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    terminate Asset Resolution as the servicer immediately; to
24
    convert the Asset Resolution case from a Chapter 11 to a
25
    Chapter 7; and, depending on what you do, perhaps, or not,
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continue the SPE conversion motions; set a date for the bench trial; and if all of that should happen, you'll deny the motion for a financial advisor for the committee.

Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

May we hear those motions.

MR. COLLINS: Good afternoon, your Honor. Michael Collins on behalf of certain direct lenders.

We're here and I'll be arguing our motion to convert and/or appointment of a Chapter 11 trustee. Our first request is to convert the case to a Chapter 7. If the Court is not inclined to do so, we request the Court to appoint a Chapter 11 trustee. I noticed this afternoon we got a pleading where, I think, Asset Resolution now says it doesn't oppose a Chapter 11 trustee if the Court doesn't terminate the servicing. And I'll let them speak to that, but I did see that. But, your Honor, our first request and our primary request is conversion, although the arguments are similar. And I will not repeat the brief, but I will highlight for your Honor. As we know, under 1112 of the bankruptcy code, it says "includes." Well, you can -- "you shall" or "you should" convert for cause if it exists, and it says "includes" and it enumerates a number of causes.

The way we look at this case, your Honor, is Asset

Resolution has two assets. It has the servicing rights, which

we believe should be converted -- excuse me -- should be

1 terminated. If that's terminated, there is no ongoing 2 business. And there is no dispute that they don't service loans other than the direct lenders loans that have been before 3 this Court for a number of years. So, there is no other 4 5 ongoing business; we've seen no evidence that they intend to continue servicing loans of other people or other entities. 6 7 So, if they are terminated as a servicer of these direct lenders, there is no ongoing business to rehabilitate or 8 9 reorganize. So, therefore, your Honor, we believe, if the 10 Court grants our request to terminate them, the case should 11 definitely be converted. 12 They do have a number, at the ARC level, direct 13 lender interests. We don't dispute that. But as to that, that's not an ongoing business as far as our argument, your 14 15 Honor. That is passive equity interest in various real estate 16 projects just like the other direct lenders. There --17 THE COURT: And, of course, just as a side point, under 1334 this Court has in rem and "exclusive" -- the word of 18 19 the statute -- exclusive jurisdiction over such --20 MR. COLLINS: Absolutely, your Honor. 21 THE COURT: Uh-huh. 22 That's our position with that. MR. COLLINS: 23 Absolutely, your Honor; both as to the direct lenders and to 24 Asset Resolution. Absolutely, your Honor. You do.

So, with respect to those passive real estate

1 interests, direct lender interests, there is nothing to 2 rehabilitate. There is nothing to reorganize. They have made admissions that we cited in our briefs that they intend to 3 liquidate; they intend to ask the bankruptcy court, now this 4 5 court, to allow them to liquidate sooner than later. And we don't think as to certain properties that's a proper way of 6 7 going forward, but there's no argument that they intend to 8 reorganize or rehabilitate. They intend to liquidate. 9 So, therefore, your Honor, if we take away the 10 servicing rights because they're terminated and we just have 11 left the direct lender interests, there is no reason for this 12 case to stay in Chapter 11. It can go into a seven or a 13 Chapter 7 trustee to liquidate their interests. And there may 14 be certain properties in which they have a majority vote over 15 51 percent, and they, obviously, can control the vote there. 16 As to other properties, the Chapter 7 trustee will vote his 17 interest, just like other direct lenders, and whatever happens 18 is whether the 51 percent will control unless someone comes to 19 you with a motion saying, "Your Honor, I need other type of 20 relief; please ignore that 51 percent for these extraordinary reasons," but otherwise it doesn't need to be in a 11. 21 Our concern, your Honor, between Chapter 7 and 22 23 Chapter 11 trustee is very, very simple. It's administrative 24 cost. Right now we have a committee, we have a committee

counsel, we have a committee local counsel, and then we have a

request for a financial advisor. That's not extraordinary in Chapter 11 cases, but we think in this case it is, given the nature of the asset base, of what the property we're talking about. That is a significant administrative cost.

Then you will have a Chapter 11 trustee and his or her counsel -- which makes sense; they'll be needing counsel -- and they may need a financial advisor. There will be an issue about whether the debtor will still try to -- now, the debtor has been displaced, but it may try to seek the higher counsel, but right now we have three debtors' counsels. Nothing wrong with that. You know, the debtor is allowed to try to choose its counsel subject to court approval. But that's a lot of administrative cost that we believe is unnecessary when you step back and look at this asset base. So, that's one of our big concerns with respect to leaving this in Chapter 11 versus Chapter 7.

Two, there may be issues about once a Chapter 11 trustee is appointed, exclusivity goes away, and you may have Silar trying to confirm a plan; you may have Asset Resolution trying to confirm a plan; you may have DACA trying to confirm a plan; you may have the Chapter 11 trustee trying to confirm a plan. You may have certain of our clients -- we haven't talked about it, but maybe we'll try to confirm a plan. Again, we don't think we need that delay and administrative expense. Chapter 7 trustee can take control of all of that.

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              So, that's basically, in the simplest manner, your
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    Honor, our position. And why, again, to displace them, your
    Honor, just very quickly, because we know you've read the
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 4
    briefs; here is one of our major concerns.
 5
              If I may, your Honor?
              THE COURT: Please. Uh-huh.
 6
 7
         (Pause)
              MR. COLLINS: I apologize, your Honor. Maybe
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 9
    Mr. Millimet will help me. I think we've got it there.
10
              Your Honor, the type is not very big. I could hand
11
    you one, too, if you'd like.
12
              THE COURT: I think I can read it. And you can zoom
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    it in if you feel it appropriate.
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              MR. COLLINS: Your Honor, being practical, we have
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    benefited by this bankruptcy, because we've gotten a lot of
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    information. So, as far as the actual bankruptcy filing for
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    itself, it's actually been a good thing in certain ways because
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    we've gotten a lot of financial information. But what we
19
    learned, your Honor, if you look before your summary judgment
20
    ruling in July of 2009 -- I think it was early July, 2009 --
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    Asset Resolution contends to be the servicer, having obtained
    the rights from a Compass entity. We have now learned, your
22
23
    Honor, that Asset Resolution supposedly had an affiliate called
24
    SOS, Servicing Oversight Solutions, perform servicing services;
25
    and then they had Windermere because they needed a local Nevada
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servicer. And what we found out, your Honor, is prior to the summary judgment ruling we were seeing monthly payments of 70, 80, maybe high 80's thousand dollars each month. After this

THE COURT: "Payments." You mean recovery of fees.

MR. COLLINS: Yes. Exactly.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

Court's ruling on certain late fees --

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Amounts paid by Asset Resolution to SOS MR. COLLINS: for servicing -- services, whatever they may be; somewhere in the 70 to 90 thousand dollar a month range. This Court's ruling comes out in early July, and we see the amount spike up. Over \$4 million is paid after early July up to the date of bankruptcy. We need an independent trustee to look at that \$4 million. As the Court is aware, this was a substantial portfolio years ago, and given time, economic reasons -- and we think also bad act, but I'm not here to argue those here today; that's for another trial someday -- the portfolio has gone down in value. But we see \$4 million go out the door 90 days before a bankruptcy. We need an independent person to look at those transactions and say, "Can we recover those for the benefit of all direct lenders?" That is, we think, an extraordinary amount of money, especially when compared to somewhere between 70 and 90 thousand dollars a month before that, or over \$500,000 a month in July, over a million in August; \$4 million for that time period, your Honor. So -- and that's not

1 disputed.

My understanding, your Honor, is today is more on legal argument; you said, "If I see a fact issue, we'll come back to have an evidentiary hearing." I don't think there is any dispute about the existence of these payments. There may be a dispute about why they were paid, but I'm not asking you to resolve that today; I'm just saying, "Look at that number as compared to what it was months before that."

So, that's another reason why, your Honor, we need an independent trustee. By doing so, your Honor, we can move forward. By this Court's rulings over the summer, we made substantial progress. We think we can actually expedite that process going forward by getting a Chapter 7 trustee in to take over ARC, and from there move forward to trial, hopefully, maybe, resolve it without aid of trial, but probably may need a trial, and if we do, the first opportunity the Court gives us we'll get that done, but we think the conversion of this case is an essential part to getting these cases over.

Your Honor, with respect to that, I'd like to show you just one more slide. Your Honor, there is -- again, it's always fun when -- and wonderful when both sides agree on something. And we did hear this a little bit earlier today that we both agree that the SPE's are holding certain properties in trust for direct lenders: my clients, other people's clients, and for Silar and Asset Resolution to the

1 extent they have direct lender interest. But, your Honor,
2 they're also holding cash.

## (Pause)

And, your Honor, we know you've read the papers and you'll see there is a dispute about some \$900,000 and why was it paid, and when was it paid, and was it trust funds, and was it money for Pathfinder. But the simple issue demonstrated by this chart, your Honor, is at the top we show the amounts that were paid and result as monies due to Pathfinder and certain servicing fees arising out of the transactions with Pathfinder. Those are at the top. They're \$835,000 approximately to Pathfinder; \$92,000, Asset Resolution.

But, your Honor, then we have another \$950,000 of trust funds that we don't know why they went out the door. And I'm not asking you to resolve that factual question today. All I'm saying is that's a substantial issue that has to be addressed, and that's best addressed by an independent trustee on behalf of ARC looking at that to see what was done.

## (Pause)

Your Honor, really, my argument is that simple. If you have some questions I could help you with --

THE COURT: No, thank you.

MR. COLLINS: Okay. Thank you, your Honor. I'd like to maybe have a rebuttal, have Mr. Millimet do a short rebuttal subject to you allowing him to do so.

**THE COURT:** Further arguments in favor of the motion 2 to convert?

## (No audible response)

You may respond, please.

MR. KLESTADT: Good afternoon, your Honor.

Your Honor, I gather from your comments you have read the partial withdrawal of our opposition. Your Honor, I have been practicing bankruptcy law for nearly 25 years, and one thing I've learned -- I still have a lot to learn -- but one of the things I have learned is that I tell my clients to do what the judge wants to do.

Now, your Honor, what does that mean in this case?

If you want a Chapter 11 trustee, your Honor, we have no objection to a Chapter 11 trustee. I think, intellectually, your Honor, a conversion in this case doesn't make sense. It doesn't make sense for a number of reasons. First and foremost, if you convert the case and there are no operations of Asset Resolution, who's going to service the portfolio? I think that's the largest question that's before your Honor right now. If you terminate the servicing rights today by virtue of converting the case, who's going to service the loan portfolio? You're going to be back to where it was, the situation was at the end of the USACM bankruptcy three and a half years ago. The attempted remedy there, your Honor, was to sell and transfer the servicing rights to Compass. I don't

- 26 1 want to go into the history of what transpired there; that's 2 before your Honor in the 892 litigation. But I think, your 3 Honor, you don't need to decide this motion today, necessarily. Because Asset Resolution filed for Chapter 11, it can't do 4 5 anything. It can't sell property, it can't dispose of 6 property, it can't encumber property, without coming to your 7 Honor for permission, under Section 363 of the bankruptcy code 8 or under the plan processes of Chapter 11. 9 THE COURT: Now, you got permission from the bankruptcy judge in this case to do that on an interim basis? 10 11 MR. KLESTADT: That's correct, your Honor. 12 **THE COURT:** To what extent and how much and against 13 what? 14 MR. KLESTADT: The answer is, your Honor, a 15 \$1 million interim debtor-in-possession financing facility was 16 approved by Judge Markell, and the collateral security for that 17 advance, your Honor, is solely the direct ownership interest of 18 Asset Resolution. The direct lender interests were 19 specifically not encumbered by that debtor-in-possession 20 financing facility. 21 THE COURT: And has that money been spent? And where 22 to? 23 MR. KLESTADT: The money has not yet been spent. Ιt
  - is being funded into my escrow account. I am told by the --

25 In other words, it hasn't been funded

1 yet.

2 MR. KLESTADT: It is being funded into my escrow

3 account, your Honor.

4 THE COURT: In other words, it hasn't been funded

5 yet.

6 MR. KLESTADT: It has not been funded into a debtor7 in-possession account. Correct.

All right. Now, having said that, your Honor, the DIP lender -- one of the items that was supposed to be on your Honor's calendar today was the final hearing on debtor-in-possession financing.

**THE COURT:** Right.

MR. KLESTADT: The lender has said: If a trustee is going to be appointed, we're not going to fund the case; which is understandable, your Honor.

Now, so, getting back to where I was going, your Honor, if you terminate today, who is going to service the portfolio if you convert the case to Chapter 7? That's why we believe if your Honor is inclined to remove my client as the debtor in possession, a Chapter 11 trustee makes more sense.

A Chapter 11 trustee can step into the shoes of the debtor, prosecute the litigation in the 892 litigation if the trustee believes it to be appropriate. I don't know how the trustee is going to fund that litigation, but that's a separate issue. But at the same time, your Honor, the tools that are

- 1 | available in Chapter 11 remain available. And Mr. Millimet --
- 2 | I'm sorry -- Mr. Collins mentioned that exclusivity could
- 3 | terminate -- will terminate upon the appointment of a trustee;
- 4 | Silar could file a plan; the direct lenders could file a plan.
- 5 But the point is the plan process is available for potential
- 6 use by the direct lenders, if joint ventures want to be
- 7 proposed, or what have you. That remains available to the
- 8 Chapter 11 trustee.
- 9 In addition, your Honor -- and this has not been 10 mentioned -- Section 1146 would still be available if you kept
- 11 all of the cases in Chapter 11. Eleven forty-six, as your
- 12 Honor knows, provides an exemption for the incurrence of
- 13 transfer taxes and other taxes if the properties are sold or
- 14 transferred pursuant to confirmed plans. Now, the amounts
- 15 here, your Honor, I believe are substantial enough that if the
- 16 | plan process were utilized to transfer properties -- and under
- 17 | the Supreme Court case in Piccadilly Cafeterias, the plan has
- 18 to be confirmed now before the property is sold or
- 19 transferred -- I think substantial savings could be realized
- 20 for the estate.
- 21 And the estate, your Honor, the parties, if you will,
- 22 | include not only the debtor and its creditors, but we recognize
- 23 | that the direct lenders have an ownership interest. The size
- 24 of the pie, your Honor, has always -- the idea has always been,
- 25 your Honor, to maximize the size of the pie. Litigation, your

Honor, minimizes and reduces the size of the pie. And, quite frankly, our objective in filing Chapter 11 was to try to bring a global resolution of all of these issues once and for all so that all parties could benefit.

And that's why, as your Honor recognized at the last hearing, we initiated the declaratory judgment action, so that the plenary jurisdiction of the bankruptcy court, and now this court by virtue of the withdrawal of the reference, could be utilized so that you could bring order to the situation and implement a judgment, depending on what your judgment is, your Honor, that will bind all of the direct lenders. There are parties that are not represented by Bickel and Brewer; there are only 46 named plaintiffs, as I understand, in the 892 litigation. With the filing of the declaratory judgment action, your Honor, you now have the opportunity and ability to -- and, hopefully, as I think through the Chapter 11 process, to confer some order into the situation.

Your Honor, Mr. Collins said that there was progress that was made previously. I understand, your Honor, previously there was substantial litigation with regard to two of the properties, the Gess property and the Anchor B property. I think, your Honor, by the cases remaining in Chapter 11, as opposed to a conversion to Chapter 7, it's more likely that the different issues surrounding each of the different properties -- and I understand that the direct lenders are not

identical in each of the properties; there are different groups of lenders for each of the properties. Those properties can be addressed on a lender-by-lender basis.

Your Honor, if you convert the case to Chapter 7 and there's no funding available for a Chapter 7 trustee, what's the Chapter 7 trustee likely to do? I think he's likely to abandon the estate's interest, which is direct ownership interest of Asset Resolution at this point, and simply walk away from everything, because there will be nothing to administer. Well, where does that leave you? It leaves you back in the situation where there's no servicer. I don't know who benefits from that, your Honor, but I don't think the direct lenders at large will benefit from that situation.

Is it possible for them to organize and to appoint a servicer? Well, we have been asking for the direct lenders to give us names of a servicer. My client, your Honor, doesn't want the servicing rights. We are an involuntary party here by virtue of what happened with Compass and the foreclosure of Asset Resolution of its security interests in Compass's portfolio. But my client doesn't want to service the loans. We've asked the direct lenders to give us names. The only name that was provided was Cross. Your Honor, if that's what the direct lenders want to do and if that's what your Honor thinks is in the best interests of the direct lenders and creditors, we're happy to turn it over. But I don't think, your Honor,

1 that can be accomplished in Chapter 7.

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Your Honor, the other issue I think you need to focus on is the scheduling of trial in the 892 litigation. I am new to the scene by virtue of the commencement of the bankruptcy I was not part of the 892 litigation up until this point. There are other counsel that have been, so if I make any misstatements, I'll ask that your Honor forgive me and that they be corrected. But I did not understand that your Honor was prepared now to terminate the servicing of Asset Resolution. I know there are motions before the Court. I also know that your Honor has been speaking of scheduling both a bench trial and a jury trial to address various issues, including tort issues. If your Honor rules on this motion now and appoints either a Chapter 11 trustee or a Chapter 7 trustee and removes my client, you're effectively denying, I think, the ability of Asset Resolution to prosecute its affirmative claims and defend itself.

Your Honor, Asset Resolution may be entitled to substantial fees, or it may not. But given that your Honor has been insisting on trying the case as soon as possible, your Honor would be tying either one or both hands of Asset Resolution behind its back by appointing a trustee at this point. I think, your Honor, my client and Silar -- and I'll ask Mr. Majorie to correct me if I'm wrong -- would be prepared to have your Honor try the case in late March or early April --

we're now in mid-January -- to have discovery finished and to go forward with the trial as soon as possible. During that time period, your Honor, nothing else needs to be done in the bankruptcy case if you keep the case in Chapter 11. You could even keep my client, your Honor, in position as debtor in possession. Why? Because we can't do anything, your Honor, with regard to the properties because we've started the bankruptcy case for Asset Resolution and for the SPE's, while the case is in Chapter 11, without coming to your Honor for approval.

So, you could resolve, your Honor, the issue of what is in the estate. Does Asset Resolution have a seven figure entitlement to servicing fees? Does it have a six-figure, or does it have zero? You can resolve that, your Honor, keep the rest of the bankruptcy case in status quo; and then, once your Honor has decided what Asset Resolution is entitled to, then pick up where we are now and determine whether a plan process makes sense or whether a Chapter 7 makes sense. But if your Honor were to decide to appoint a trustee now, I think that you would be depriving Asset Resolution of the ability to properly defend itself and it would be detrimental to the estate, your Honor, at the end of the day, because there are creditors at the Asset Resolution level and the SPE level, and I'm sure that Mr. Kinel on behalf of the creditors committee will have something to say about that.

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Your Honor, as to these points raised by Mr. Collins
on the servicing fees paid to Servicing Oversight Solutions,
none of the direct -- as I understand it, none of the direct
lender monies were used for those payments. Silar made an
equity infusion into Asset Resolution, and those funds were
used to pay for the servicing fees. I don't see that as an
issue, your Honor, at this point with regard to whether or not
that constitutes a cause for the appointment of a trustee at
this stage. They were pre-petition events, no payments have
been made to this point, no payments can be made except upon
approval by the bankruptcy court either pursuant to retention
applications for the professionals or the DIP budget as
approved by Judge Markell at the last hearing.
          As to the Pathfinder transactions, your Honor, my
understanding is there are explanations and justifications for
what was done, and that could be addressed at an appropriate
time.
       I don't believe that that's evidence at this point. My
understanding this was a preliminary hearing, and you're not
going to entertain any evidence today.
          Unless your Honor has any other questions for me --
          THE COURT:
                      Okay. Thank you.
          MR. KLESTADT: -- I think I've said everything I need
to say.
          Thank you, your Honor.
          THE COURT:
                      Further argument, please.
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1 MR. KLESTADT: Your Honor, one more point if I may.
2 I apologize.

In the motion papers there are references to the operating reports for the various debtors not being filed. They were filed today, your Honor, to the extent that we were able to complete them, for the SPE's, I think for the Asset Resolution entity; they're being finalized. The delay in filing these, preparing these, your Honor, was in part due to the transfer of the case from New York to Las Vegas, and then, your Honor, we had to get our accountants engaged, a retention application was approved in late December; we're now mid-January. They were filed today, and they're on the docket.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. KLESTADT: Thank you, your Honor.

(Pause)

MR. MAJORIE: Thank you, your Honor. Mr. Majorie. I appreciate the opportunity to join the fray, I guess is maybe the right word. I do represent Silar.

I think counsel for the certain direct lenders only identified two assets. I think there are more than two assets here. There's the claims for interference. There's also the claims for servicing fees. There are two, really, two subsets of those claims. One are the accruing fees issue, which I understand your Honor spent a lot of time on in the Gess hearings. The second is the accrued fees which were purchased

at the time of the bankruptcy, or of the sale pursuant to the confirmation order. Those were accrued fees. There were really only several — there are only a few objections to the identification of those accrued fees, no one else objected, and it would be our position that those accrued fees are a substantial asset of this estate, notwithstanding whether there are accruing fees subsequent to that. So, even if your Honor were to apply the Gess formula, there is a substantial question going to be in either the 892 or the DACA action, the adversary proceeding, as to the purchase of those accrued fees and the impact of the interference on the value of those assets.

With respect to the unnecessary administrative costs, counsel for ARC indicated, you know -- I think it is accurate to say that there could be essentially the status quo maintained while there is a litigation of the ultimate issues with respect to what it is that ARC owns or doesn't own and who owes what to whom with respect to the direct lender claims.

I would point out to your Honor that with respect to the payments to SOS and the cash dispute that Mr. Collins referred to, a Chapter 11 trustee could certainly examine those. Those by themselves, Mr. Collins I think has indicated, there are fact questions going to what types of payments, why were they made, et cetera. The existence of those payments certainly could be examined either by an examiner, by the creditors committee without a Chapter 11 trustee, or a Chapter

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11 trustee. So, I don't think that the existence of those two facts that Mr. Collins says are undisputed by themselves warrant a conversion in this case.

What I really would like to focus on, Judge, and emphasize and highlight a little more is the question: there is a conversion, what really happens? I'm very -- I understand I'm late to many of the proceedings, but I have read as many transcripts as is humanly possible and orders as is humanly possible. I recognize your Honor's dilemma in the Gess case where your Honor at one point figuratively threw up your hands, at least in the transcript, and said, "I don't know who I can trust. I can't trust Silar or ARC, I can't trust the direct lenders, and I don't know who I can trust." Certainly a Chapter 11 trustee would give your Honor the ability to trust; to trust the information that you are getting so that you can hear on the merits and not be concerned, as a fact finder, is there an ulterior motive about this, is there an ulterior motive about that. The trustee can bring a level playing field to what was a two-party dispute but is now really a matter involving several thousands of other people, and probably had involved several thousands of other people even way back in the Gess days when your Honor was making rulings which impacted the loan servicing rights and relationships of people who weren't before the Court and who were clearly being impacted by those resolutions.

When I take a step back and started to study about direct lender interests on hard money loans, the 51 percent rule really creates a difficulty, I think, for your Honor and for the various participants in these transactions. The 51 percent rule in both the Gess scenario and in the Anchor B scenario kind of highlights the problem. In Gess, and as Ms. Chubb indicated, there is a need to go and solicit, if that's the right word, 51 percent, and once you reach the threshold, you don't need to talk to anybody else. That's a model that is usually followed in a close corporation context where the parties know each other and where they can vote with each other even though they don't include the other constituencies because there is a proximity of relationship there.

In a public corporation context, which this is much more akin to, you have disparate people all over the country who made investments based upon whatever their own decision—making was, who are now finding themselves tied to people they don't know over properties they probably have never seen and are subject to this creeping consent process, which essentially means that as long as somebody, like the Cangelosi group did early in the case, tries to get 51 percent, the other 49 percent never have their day, because they don't even — it's not even as if they get to vote no. They get no vote at all; because under the conversion scenario where they're basically

left to the vagaries of where they were post-confirmation in

USA, what you wind up with is people who have direct lender

interests who will be told that 51 percent voted this way, and

this is what's happening to your interest in this particular

5 property, and they can't do anything about it.

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The neat thing and the really valuable thing about a Chapter 11 proceeding is that it can stop now. The valuable part of a Chapter 11 proceeding is that through the plan process the LSA's can all be altered in a way that the direct lenders want and apply to the other direct lenders that don't even have LSA's that no one can find so that there is a level playing field for a new servicer to come in and actually know what he's bidding on and actually know what the rules of the road are. The bankruptcy process would allow -- and I have a lot of respect for Mr. Collins; I used to -- a long time ago, was at Bickel and Brewer -- but I beg to differ. There's a lot of reasons why there should be competing plans. There are a lot of reasons why a Chapter 11 is a good idea, because all of the relevant constituencies can then use the mechanisms available in a Chapter 11 to create what should have been created -- and I think in Gess your Honor said it at one point; the inherent problem was that under the USA operating business plan this was a problem, and under the confirmation plan this problem of what do you do about the servicer, what do you do about the loan -- advanced servicing advances or capital calls;

those problems were never resolved in the USA bankruptcy. They can be resolved here.

And, therefore, Silar's position is we understand your Honor's view expressed in Gess that in that bi-party dispute you really weren't sure who to trust, and you said at line 21, page 23, "I can't trust Silar or Asset Resolution, and I can't trust the direct lenders." That's because we are heavily litigating positions in a case. But we are now in a Chapter 11, and we ask your Honor to keep it in a Chapter 11 so that an independent person can come in, can examine where the matters lie, and if they determine that it's not proper to be in an 11, then they can make a motion to convert, which, obviously, your Honor can hear.

If you convert the case today, you are leaving the other direct lenders with no voice. You're making it -- most likely what will happen is what we've already seen in Gess. There will be a joint venture; the properties will go to tax foreclosure. There's over, I think, \$20 million or so of property taxes on these properties. Nobody can pay them, apparently. There's going to be a property tax foreclosure. At the property tax foreclosure some joint venture, probably, comprised of some direct lender group, probably, will go and bid and buy the property cheap at the tax foreclosure. Unlike in Gess, that joint venture won't have to include all the other direct lender interests who would get the put option to

actually sell out or ride, which your Honor crafted in the Gess hearings. That protection can be given in a plan. It can't be given in a seven. And we, therefore, ask that your Honor not convert the case at this time and that you appoint a Chapter 11 trustee so that you can have the confidence that there are independent eyes, giving you independent information, and then let the relative -- the respective parties argue their

positions, but you will have the benefit of that level playing

field trust factor for a Chapter 11 trustee.

In brief, Judge, if you convert it today, you are giving -- you are creating more problems for the people that were victimized a long time ago when they bought these interests, and we would ask that you give them an opportunity; you give Silar an opportunity; you give the certain direct lenders, which there are only four here today, an opportunity to submit plans that could be the basis of ultimately a consensual arrangement which will give what everybody wants in this world, to the extent you can get it: one resolution, one time, applicable to all the constituent interests.

And I would just, in closing, say one other -- point out one other thing, your Honor. The certain direct lenders represent more than the four people who are the movants. And I was here last hearing, and I heard your Honor indicate that whether they're good people or bad people or what their motives are is irrelevant to your consideration of the present motion.

- 1 | And I hear that, and I'm not here to discuss the relative
- 2 | merits or character or intent or anything else of those people.
- 3 But what is important to note is this, I believe. There is --
- 4 | the movants would like to suggest that 51 percent of the direct
- 5 lenders are asking you for this relief. Ms. Chubb honestly
- 6 | acknowledged that she doesn't have that 51 percent
- 7 authorization today. So, your Honor is really moving to
- 8 | convert or would be converting on the basis of four direct
- 9 lenders who don't hold anywhere near 51 percent. And I'm
- 10 | simply asking your Honor to protect the people who would
- 11 | comprise the other percentage, the 95 percent or so, that are
- 12 | not here today, and allow the Chapter 11 process to go forward
- 13 | with a trustee.
- 14 Thank you for the opportunity.
- 15 **THE COURT:** Thank you.
- 16 Other argument opposing conversion?
- 17 MR. KINEL: Good afternoon, your Honor. Norman Kinel
- 18 on behalf of the creditors committee.
- 19 I guess I have to confess that I have been practicing
- 20 | bankruptcy law for a year longer than Mr. Klestadt, 26 years,
- 21 and this is indeed one of the stranger cases that I've come
- 22 across and been involved in. I think it would be fair to say
- 23 that these bankruptcy cases are stillborn. They started about
- 24 | three months ago and have been bouncing around between
- 25 different courts, different jurisdictions, the reference was

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recently withdrawn; we're here now on a motion to convert or appoint a trustee. And it's somewhat perplexing to the committee as to why it seems that this debtor, unlike the, I don't know, hundreds of other cases that I have been involved in, if not thousands, doesn't seem to be entitled to have its day in court, and that being bankruptcy court, which this court is now sitting as, at least in part, and have an opportunity to either reorganize or liquidate as the case may be.

There is nothing extraordinary about a business that may or may not have significant ongoing operations but clearly does have assets, clearly does have litigation claims, being in a Chapter 11 proceeding. It's almost as if the movants have turned the bankruptcy code on its head. It's not the debtor who has to establish cause for being in Chapter 11 or for not having a trustee appointed; it's the opposite. And the only -there really is no evidence in a formal sense before the Court, but even the scant documents that were put before your Honor today, they may raise some questions, but there certainly have been no answers. And that's one of the jobs of a creditors committee, and that's the job that we intend to fulfill and pursue, as we said in our papers. If there's anything that was done improperly before the case or during the case, obviously, we're here to police that. Our impression is that money was paid pre-petition to a subservicer, but it was money that was an equity infusion; it wasn't money taken from any direct

lender. So, we're not really sure what that is intended to show.

Your Honor, something else that struck me as I sat there earlier; the creditors committee, and I don't think any party in interest was on any kind of notice that there's even the remote possibility that the Court, sitting as the district court, could make a decision today terminating the servicing rights of Asset Resolution. We understand that's the subject of a litigation that's pending before the Court, but there has been no notice of any hearing where that could be the outcome. If there was, the creditors committee certainly would have spent time looking into that and responding.

So, we're a little confused. It seems that the cart is before the horse here. It seems that the burdens of proof and the burdens of persuasion have been turned on their head and that this debtor, who really hasn't done a thing since it filed for Chapter 11 except engage in some turf wars -- and we're not necessarily -- I mean, we have -- the committee has taken sides to the extent that -- not because it necessarily believes the debtors have done the right thing in the past or even will do the right things in the future. We don't know; it's premature. But we do firmly believe that the debtors haven't been given any opportunity to do anything. They've been just attacked repeatedly since the Chapter 11 was filed, and, of course, much litigation incurred before the Chapter 11

were filed.

Even the fact that the debtors now seem to consent to the appointment of a trustee is somewhat perplexing, although I think we understand -- the committee does -- that there is a sense of battle fatigue at this point, in that if the Court, given the Court's history, doesn't have confidence in the debtors, and the Court's in a better position than the committee is at this point to make those kinds of judgments without any evidence being before the Court, then perhaps that is the -- a middle ground that could serve everyone's interests.

But to convert the cases, your Honor, I mean, I haven't heard or seen or read a shred of evidence or a shred of rationale other than as a litigation tactic, which would really just wipe the debtors essentially out and their interests and leave the certain direct lenders with no real adversary, no one to contest the claims that they're going to make, no one with any funding to be able to stand up in court and protect the interests of the other direct lenders and the other creditors who exist in large number.

And in terms of administrative costs, your Honor, especially if a trustee is appointed, the committee intends to be active and can look into whatever transactions need to be looked into; can be the proponent, potentially, of a plan; can be, hopefully, some -- an entity that can help resolve disputes

and not create more disputes. But it's very dispiriting to those who I represent, and that includes in part the certain direct lenders here today, that all we've done for three months is engage in this kind of, you know, who can knock the other off their balance rather than trying to create solutions to a problem.

And if a Chapter 11 trustee is appointed, the committee would eagerly work with that individual if that's what the Court sees as necessary. Our papers were to the effect that we didn't think that either was necessary at this point. I don't think the debtors necessarily are asking that a trustee be appointed. I think they feel that if that's what the Court wants to do, they're not going to oppose it and they're not going to spend the time and the effort and the money in trying to put out an evidentiary hearing to dissuade your Honor of that -- from making such a ruling.

But, your Honor, I think the committee is very concerned that the interests of creditors generally are being lost or could be lost or subsumed in this litigation that's gone on for years; and Asset Resolution does have significant assets, and I don't think anybody could dispute that. And whether or not they have an active, ongoing servicing business or not is irrelevant. There are individuals who are in Chapter 11 who have no active ongoing business. There are other businesses that were no longer active. There are

numerous Chapter 11 plans that have been confirmed for entities
that no longer were operating businesses. So, if that's all
the certain direct lenders can tell your Honor today, that -and this is all based on the premise that your Honor is going
to make a ruling today that's not even teed up before your

Honor with respect to make today. And if it is, then something really got lost in the presentation of this motion or what was on the Court's calendar today.

So, on behalf of the committee, your Honor, we would respectfully request that the Court deny the motion and give the debtors at least some opportunity to try to do something, and if they don't do it appropriately or they don't do it promptly or timely or with good faith, there will be ample recourse to -- by virtue of your Honor, the creditors committee, the other parties who are participating in this case -- if the trustee -- if your Honor feels that that's the way to go, certainly that will increase administrative costs, but we would certainly respect that decision.

Conversion, your Honor, we think should be out of the question. There is no basis for converting these cases, we respectfully submit. There is no evidence; there is no support; no one has been given a chance to try to make some -- enable maximization of assets and to try to obtain a recovery for unsecured creditors in these cases, and to convert really will have prevented anyone from even attempting to do so.

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              Thank you.
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              THE COURT:
                          Thank you very much.
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              MR. KINEL:
                         Thank you, your Honor.
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              THE COURT: Other arguments opposing conversion?
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         (No audible response)
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              All right.
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              MR. KIRBY: Your Honor, Dean Kirby on the telephone.
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    I can't see if there are other people in the courtroom ready to
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    speak.
            So --
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              THE COURT: There are not. Opposing conversion,
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    please.
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              MR. KIRBY: Yes, your Honor. The opposition that I
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    filed on behalf of DECA only pertains to Fiesta Stone Ridge.
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    Our clients do hold 57 percent of the direct lender interest in
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    Fiesta Stone Ridge which is one of the SPEs, as they're called.
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    My clients have been proactive and successful in finding a
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    solution for that property and in connection with our
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    opposition, we filed with the Court a signed term sheet with a
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    joint-venture partner Capstone prepared to invest 4 and a half
    million dollars.
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              The financing exists to pay -- repay the advances, to
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    pay servicing fees under the Gess formula, to pay dissenting
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    direct lenders based on a 5 and a half million-dollar valuation
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    of that property which rather greatly exceeds the 3 and a half
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    million-dollar sale proposed out of Court by Asset Resolution.
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All we want is to implement that solution as quickly and
cheaply as possible and to us, appointing a trustee or
converting this particular SPE, Fiesta Stone Ridge does not
further that goal. That's all on the one hand.

I will say that in attempting to negotiate a plan with Counsel for this Debtor in Possession, the SPE, we find ourselves negotiating over just one thing and that is how Asset Resolution's claim is to be treated. This is wrong and inappropriate. Asset Resolution is a fiduciary to the direct lenders not because of any bankruptcy that's been filed but because there's a loan servicing agreement and Asset Resolution under the loan servicing agreement is bound to follow the instructions of 57 percent of the direct lenders but Asset Resolution looks teed up to be not part of the solution but part of the problem here.

And so, no, don't convert this SPE case to Chapter 7. Don't appoint a trustee for this SPE. That's simply going to raise expenses and complicate matters. Let us go forward to propose a plan based on the joint venture. I find it interesting, for example, that the arguments that have been made say, well, the other direct lenders not constituting a majority will be left out not under any plan that would pass muster in bankruptcy that I know of and the dissenting rights that, you know, we're proposing certainly pattern those allowed in Gess and are entirely appropriate and protective.

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Also we've heard the idea of competing plans being touted as being some mechanism for protecting the direct lenders but I think there's a motion to extend exclusivity pending all because Asset Resolution really does not want to relinquish control of these bankruptcy cases mainly because what Asset Resolution really wants to do is to sell these properties for whatever they can get for cash and then litigate about the cash until -- well, until a very long time. Those problems, we believe, can only be solved by either terminating Asset Resolution as the loan servicing agent or converting or appointing a trustee as to the Asset Resolution bankruptcy case itself. Thank you. THE COURT: Thank you. Other arguments opposing Thank you. I pretty well know what I want to do. conversion? I am going to immediately convert. This is a speaking order. I'll ask for an order in written form embodying the Court's order but this is a speaking order and effective immediately. I will convert forthwith and ask the U.S. Trustee to appoint a trustee. I'm a little incredulous. While both sides have argued relevant factors, you have totally ignored the forest for some of those relevant trees. So the Court will answer your question and delineate fully what there is and what there is not to organize or reorganize in a Chapter 11.

There, of

- 1 | course, was in USA Commercial a reorganization confirmed.
- 2 Judge Regal, pursuant to the reorganization, sold the servicing
- 3 rights. Compass purchased those rights. Silar financed, if
- 4 | you will, that purchase. Judge Regal specifically made
- 5 findings that these servicing rights were not executory
- 6 | contracts in the sense required by Section 365 to be cured,
- 7 | that is, there was nothing that the Debtor had to do to cure
- 8 these servicing rights, that such as they were, they passed
- 9 through the bankruptcy. The direct lenders had their same
- 10 | rights. They had their same rights to terminate whatever those
- 11 | rights were and their same rights to look to the servicer,
- 12 | whoever that may be as a fiduciary under Nevada law or the law
- 13 of any appropriate jurisdiction relative to those notes and
- 14 deeds of trust.
- 15 Compass took the first initial step both in
- 16 Bankruptcy Court and then in filing cases in the Federal
- 17 District Court to enforce its rights of purchase and quiet
- 18 | title, if you will, vis-à-vis the threatened actions of
- 19 | Cangelosi and others to terminate those rights. Judge Regal
- 20 entered an order containing preliminary conjunctive relief and
- 21 this Court later upon request entered a preliminary conjunction
- 22 attempting to preserve the status quo.
- Now, this is the important part. This Court has a
- 24 history -- this case has a history of depriving and defrauding
- 25 over 6,000 investors of millions of dollars worth of interest.

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    There's a gentleman who's just attempted to plead guilty, of
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    course, to participating in fraud and the Debtors -- aside from
    the fraud that he's consented to plead quilty to, the Debtors
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    were also accused both in the plan and in Judge Regal's
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    confirmation and findings of basically misappropriating funds.
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              They did it in several ways. They did it in
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    primarily causing the Debtor USA Commercial to go into an out-
 8
    of-trust position. They continued to make payments to
 9
    investors, direct lenders when payments were not forthcoming
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    from a borrower. The way they did it is, of course, by out-of-
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    trust situations in the escrow that they should otherwise have
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    been required to maintain. One way, for example, that they
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    accomplished that is by taking payments and payoffs on notes
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    and deeds of trust of other investors and without the knowledge
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    of such direct lenders, applying it not to those proper
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    recipients but instead to the ongoing payments. There are
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    other ways, of course, that they caused the trust to be out of
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    trust including some fraudulent activities that are the subject
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    of the criminal proceeding.
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              There were over 6,000 direct lenders, millions of
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    dollars, as we learned in the Gess loan. What was that,
22
    originally -- how many millions of dollars?
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              MR. UNIDENTIFIED: Twenty-six and a half.
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              THE COURT: Twenty-six million-dollar loan, just that
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With that background in mind, this Court

one property alone.

1 made it very clear to both sides how I intended to maintain the 2 status quo. On the one hand, I cautioned Cangelosi as she stood here personally represented by Counsel. I will not 3 tolerate your unilateral subversion or taking of the servicing 4 5 rights which were validly sold in the Bankruptcy Court. not tolerate that. She, by her conduct, indicated pretty clear 6 7 intent in course of conduct to subvert and walk around the 8 Court's order and so I took appropriate remedy to stop that. In the same breath and at the same time, I cautioned 10 Compass. Silar was standing here with their ear cocked 11 listening. They were parties. You will not be permitted to 12 further rape -- and I apologize for using the term. 13 only term I can use to describe this situation in light of 14 Compass' prior conduct and USA Commercial's prior conduct 15 primarily. You will not be permitted to further rape or 16 pillage the direct lenders and investors. There was at the 17 time, of course, reputed evidence that the insiders of Compass 18 had specifically said, "We're entering into this transaction 19 for the purpose of garnering these assets that belong to the 20 direct lenders and we're going to do it to our benefit." 21 I reminded Compass -- Silar standing with their ear 22 cocked listening -- in open court, you are a fiduciary. You 23 have servicing rights. I'm going to protect you in those 24 rights. At the same time, you must act as a fiduciary on 25 behalf of all direct lenders, not on your own behalf.

clearly cautioned them. I think that was obvious anyway but I clearly cautioned them in that hearing and in a number of hearings.

It now is apparent that just like Cangelosi, they intended to walk around the Court's jurisdiction. As long as this Court was protecting their interest, they sought to their benefit to permit this Court's orders. For example, I said on a number of occasions, I believe I have in rem jurisdiction over the servicing rights. I certainly said I have in rem jurisdiction over the assets that Cangelosi was trying to acquire from direct lenders and I believe I also said I think I have in rem jurisdiction over these servicing rights since they are the subject of the lawsuit. That doesn't mean I took title to them but I believed I have -- I believed that I had in rem jurisdiction over those servicing rights. I stated that on a number of occasions. Again, Silar stood here with ear cocked listening and without objection.

Then in relation to the Gess loan, as I made -- began to make rulings that were contrary to Silar's position, Silar constructed or imagined a way to waltz around the Court's jurisdiction, my asserted in rem jurisdiction. First, they transferred these assets to Asset Resolution, the assets they held basically as collateral while Compass was still in possession. I realize now although I suspected at the time that the true motivation -- and I doubt there will be much

- 1 | disagreement -- was to protect Silar from taking direct
- 2 possession of potentially toxic assets while at the same time
- 3 preserving the value to Silar as collateral. They conveyed
- 4 these assets to Asset Resolution. That is the servicing rights
- 5 | that it -- collateral interest in the servicing rights in the
- 6 direct lender interests.
- 7 And then somewhere down the road when, again, the
- 8 | Court's rulings began to be onerous to Silar, somebody
- 9 | counseled Asset Resolution to enter into a Chapter 11 filing.
- 10 There was nothing to reorganize. There were no separate
- 11 | creditors, separate and apart from creditors Asset Resolution
- 12 | had accrued at the request of Silar, of course, other than,
- 13 perhaps, the servicing -- the rights to servicing
- 14 reimbursements for expenses out of pocket in protecting the
- 15 assets which they were servicing.
- 16 Otherwise, the creditors they accrued were Counsel
- 17 | fees, professional fees and fees basically in litigating with
- 18 the direct lenders. This Court made clear at a number of
- 19 | junctures including in respect to the Gess loan that that was
- 20 out of their own pocket. It certainly couldn't be charged at
- 21 | the feet of all the direct lenders including themselves as
- 22 direct lender.
- Nevertheless, somebody counseled that the way to
- 24 avoid this is to get the assets out of the hands of the Federal
- 25 District Court. Let's put it into a Chapter 11. That gets it

in front of another judge and of course as it works out now, that did not work. The venue was transferred back here to Las Vegas, Nevada District Court and this Court withdrew the reference and this Court clearly now has, if it didn't already have before by virtue of its declaration of in rem jurisdiction — it now has clearly 1334 exclusive jurisdiction over these assets, the servicing rights and the direct lender interests owned now by Asset Resolution and, of course, not the exclusive jurisdiction over the assets owned by SPEs but exclusive jurisdiction over the managing member of each and every one of those SPEs, that is Asset Resolution.

was waltzing again around -- just like Cangelosi, waltzing around this Court's jurisdiction over those assets. You are doing exactly what I told you not to do. Do not further rape or pillage. Do not violate your fiduciary duties to the direct lenders. I expect to hold the principals of Asset Resolution and Silar, the entities themselves and any attorneys or professionals who counseled this frivolous -- under Rule 11 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, this frivolous endeavor -- I expect to hold you personally liable for the Rule 11 appropriate sanctions and I will expect to see those motions.

That's the forest. That's the forest. There is nothing for Asset Resolution to properly reorganize. Asset Resolution was devised from the outset as a shell entity to

protect Silar from liability for holding and preserving the value of these servicing rights. That's what it was devised

3 for. It wasn't -- it didn't predate this series of cases. It

4 didn't have an existing business. It was devised solely for

5 | the purpose of holding these assets, prosecuting them,

6 increasing their value including the servicing rights and

7 protecting upstream Silar as the holder of the parent of Asset

8 Resolution. That was its purpose.

There is nothing to reorganize and we all know that there are extensive case and case authorities for similar attempts when the Court properly identifies them as forum selection or forum avoidance procedures. For that reason, the Court will convert. I will also convert the case for all of the reasons listed in the moving papers with which I totally agree. Those are also bases and grounds for conversion of case. There is nothing to reorganize here. There are assets to protect in a Chapter 7 and for the reasons Counsel -- and suggested by Counsel, an independent trustee, especially one in a Chapter 7, can look into the prior administration of these assets.

Remember and recall, please, as an aside that the Court acknowledged the transfer to Asset Resolution but never approved it. I issued injunctions to preserve the rights of Compass and, of course, Silar as well but in my mind I did not resolve the question whether it was appropriate or rightful as

opposed to wrongful to further transfer these servicing rights without permission of the Court to another entity such as Asset Resolution. It's now obvious to me that that transfer as well as the subsequent counseled Chapter 11 was wrongful and wrongful in motivation and intent warranting further the remedy here.

Expressly, I am converting these cases ordering the U.S. Trustee to name a trustee forthwith. This is a speaking order. Expressly, the trustee does not have authority to continue to operate any business of Asset Resolution including servicing of loans under servicing agreements or LSAs, as we've referred to them previously. I don't know that that order automatically terminates the servicing rights but I intend in the separate adversary proceedings and in the separate cases filed originally in this case to issue orders now that clearly instruct that those servicing rights were either terminated previously by the wrongful conduct of Compass and/or Silar and/or that there was full right to terminate them at the time any one of those deeds of trust or representatives of the same acquired a 51-percent vote or more to terminate Compass and/or Silar and/or Asset Resolution.

I'll issue those rulings but regardless of that, I'm expressly not authorizing, as the Bankruptcy Code otherwise gives me the authority to do, the trustee to operate that business. So where does that leave us? We will have a

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trustee, of course. That trustee will function as the trustee for the operating managing member of any SPE that already has title and with respect to those that do already have a foreclosure or those that do not, Ms. Chubb, you may see to a solicitation or a request of 51 percent or more of each and every note and deed of trust and the 51 percent or more interest in any SPA-held title.

You may seek direction from those 51 percent or more members of what they want to do, whether they want to appoint a new servicing agent, whether they want to undertake the servicing of the note without a servicing agent, whether they just simply want to leave the title presently within SPE with a newly appointed trustee understanding that that trustee, of course, would be the one who would be managing the SPE. Fiftyone percent of the members of the direct lenders have the right to so dictate. So for example, in response to Mr. Kirby's comments and concerns, I certainly echo those and agree, Mr. Kirby. If there is an SPE that has entered into arrangements, the trustee will now be the voting party in that managing member but subject to the fiduciary duties, of course, he only -- he or she only holds legal title, nominal legal title and he or she must take the direction of 51 percent or more.

over forthwith any servicing right as demanded or requested by

So specifically I will order that the trustee turn

51 percent or more and really the only person that I'm really trusting to make sure that we have a proper vote is Ms. Chubb. There will be a trustee but you will make sure, Ms. Chubb, that 51 percent of each and every note and deed of trust and each and every SPE has either a proper vote or no vote. If there's no vote, for example, on an SPE, no direction from 51 percent or more, then we must all acknowledge that the newly appointed trustee is, in essence, not a servicer of course but holds title and has the fiduciary obligation to represent and to pursue and enforce the views of 51 percent or more as he or she may receive them.

There is no need to reorganize, no opportunity to reorganize and I think I've answered the question as to why this is the different kind of case and in such cases -- and we have a number of them on the books -- the Courts do convert and declare an effort to reorganize at an end. I have denied and will deny the Motion to Extend the Time for Exclusive Plan as moot.

I'm also terminating at this time any and all injunctions. The injunction issued by Judge Regal, the injunctions heretofore issued by myself, they're at an end. Those injunctions were to protect Silar -- Compass first, Silar secondarily in their servicing rights acquisition. There's no longer any need to do that and so I am terminating those injunctions forthwith. It is now up to the direct lenders what

1 they want to do. I certainly acknowledge some of the 2 arguments. The problem in this case, especially when Ms. Cangelosi held sway to some extent, was that we could not 3 get consensus and Silar complained, rightly so, at various 4 5 stages of these cases that they could not get consensus. 6 couldn't even get response and therefore they felt they had a 7 fiduciary obligation to simply protect the properties. But there is now no longer a need for those 9 injunctions either to protect Silar or Compass in their 10 servicing rights or to protect the properties. The direct 11 lenders will protect themselves and they can protect themselves 12 by a 51-percent vote saying you'll put this SPE into a Chapter 13 11 or you'll put this SPE into a direct default situation by 14 our not covering the tax default payments, for example, or 15 you'll put this SPE under the jurisdiction and authority of a 16 new servicing agent that we will designate. 17 So the direct lenders will protect themselves, it 18 becoming very obvious to the Court that neither nor 19 Ms. Cangelosi nor Compass nor Silar nor Asset Resolution were 20 either effective or in good faith in their attempts to preserve 21 or protect these assets for the benefit of all direct lenders. 22 I am specifically revoking the DIP authorization in 23 the Chapter 11. I'm glad to hear that it has not been funded. 24 There is no longer a purpose for it or intent. I'm

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complete or fund or sign documents or do anything further in support of that DIP financing.

Any other clarifications to this speaking order?

I'll expect, of course, order to embody the Court's rulings
with the reasons here stated on the record. Please?

MS. RASMUSSEN: Your Honor, just a jurisdictional issue. I had filed an appeal to the Ninth Circuit of the order denying my motion to vacate the preliminary injunction and so I don't want you and I to get in trouble with the circuit and so to the extent that you intend -- I'm not free of jurisdiction to vacate it right now and I just don't want us to get in trouble. So I -- one thing I can do is withdraw the appeal.

THE COURT: I'm not afraid of getting in trouble.

MS. RASMUSSEN: Maybe it's just me and I don't want to drag you down with me.

THE COURT: I'm doing it. If I don't have jurisdiction, of course, somebody will tell me that.

MS. RASMUSSEN: I think I can withdraw the appeal and then the order -- I mean, that you've indicated your intent today, I think it can be handled that way but since that's the entire subject matter of the appeal, I think it would be problematic. So I think perhaps that's what I should ask them for a stipulation to withdraw the appeal upon the consent of my clients, which I'm sure they will, and then your order can be entered therewith. Okay?

1 still in place. I'm not lifting any stays. I'm simply 2 converting the case. If there is not a stay in place or any fear of that whether in a Chapter 11 or in a Chapter 7, there 3 should be action taken to make sure there is a stay. For 4 5 example, in respect to the Gess loan, I ordered the stay. I said a sale or a deed on tax sale cannot occur for certain 6 7 periods of time. I ordered that. I think somebody asked it or 8 I suggested it and I specifically ordered that. 9 So if there is not an automatic stay in effect --10 which I'm not lifting in any regard -- or any doubt about that, 11 the appropriate parties including the direct lenders if they 12 need to protect themselves should make an appropriate request 13 for an injunction. 14 MS. CHUBB: Well, if Asset Resolution has an interest 15 in that property as an owner or as a junior secured creditor --16 THE COURT: Well, here's the problem. You know, if 17 it's been foreclosed upon, then clearly Asset Resolution as one 18 of many direct lenders may have a title interest even if it's a 19 beneficial title interest in the property and I would assume 20 there's a stay --MS. CHUBB: We'll look at that. 21 22 THE COURT: -- but simply as the holder of a 23 servicing right on behalf of all other direct lenders, I don't 24 think there's any automatic stay.

MS. CHUBB:

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1 | we could discuss with Counsel.

THE COURT: Yeah. I just caution you -- I thank you for raising the issue and I caution you, direct lenders need to be advised if there's not an automatic stay, they certainly ought to seek one and they are -- from this moment on that their own prejudice for protecting these properties.

MS. CHUBB: So I do have some questions.

THE COURT: Please.

MS. CHUBB: There are trust funds being held for the benefit of someone.

THE COURT: Those go immediately into the hands of a new trustee. The Debtor, under the Federal statute Title 11 and the Rules, is mandated and directed without an additional order from me to immediately cooperate with that trustee in turning over assets, preserving the assets. All parties are on notice that this Court has exclusive jurisdiction, that any attempts to avoid this Court's exclusive jurisdiction will be met with proper sanctions, et cetera but that trustee, of course, I assume would take possession of those assets not as assets of an estate but as assets of the fiduciary of those funds.

MS. CHUBB: Okay, thank you. Then did you have in mind some specific procedure for implementing the 51 percent?

Do you have desires or --

THE COURT: No. I'm going to leave that to you

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    because --
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                          I was afraid of that.
              MS. CHUBB:
              THE COURT: -- and that's the reason for doing that
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    is --
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              MS. CHUBB:
                         Okay, we'll do that.
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              THE COURT: -- because the direct lenders now are on
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    notice they have --
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              MS. CHUBB: Yes.
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              THE COURT: -- to protect themselves.
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              MS. CHUBB:
                         Okay.
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              THE COURT: This Court will not protect them any
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    longer. If, of course, there is no 51-percent vote to take it
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    to somebody else, then an SPE at least as well as a trustee who
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    has the servicing rights but without authority to exercise them
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    or operate them as a business presumably has the servicing
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    right and the right to say what happens to a property but in
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    the case of an SPE or a note that's held and where 51 percent
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    do vote to take it to somebody else, the trustee will
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    immediately comply with that.
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              MS. CHUBB: Okay. There may be some instances where
    we have to come back here before the District Court action or
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22
    the bankruptcy --
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              THE COURT: Absolutely and as sitting in bankruptcy,
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    I'll give you an immediate hearing --
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              MS. CHUBB:
                           Okay, thank you.
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I thought so, too. I've lifted that

THE COURT:

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- 1 stay. So we do have a trial setting. I'm sure we need to 2 further -- I promised you that we would further set dates as 3 appropriate to the extent we still need them and I think we 4 probably still do. You may be -- may need consultation about 5 what issues remain to be tried but we certainly need a trial 6 date. 7 MR. KLESTADT: Your Honor, on that point with regard to the declaratory judgment action which your Honor at the last 8 9 hearing acknowledged and thanked us for the favor of commencing 10 the action against the various direct lenders --11 THE COURT: That was the State Court removed here to 12 this --13 MR. KLESTADT: No. No, your Honor. 14 THE COURT: No. 15 MR. KLESTADT: We started a separate action in the 16 Bankruptcy Court --17 THE COURT: Uh-huh. Oh, yes and I withdrew that one. 18 MR. KLESTADT: That's correct, your Honor. 19 question is that now, I believe, the exclusive plaintiff is the 20 Chapter 7 trustee. 21 THE COURT: That's correct. 22 MR. KLESTADT: So I think before setting a trial 23
- schedule, you need to have the Chapter 7 trustee appointed 24 before you.
- 25 THE COURT: That's true and that Chapter 7 trustee

1 may decide to retain the same Counsel to prosecute that or may 2 decide to retain separate Counsel.

MR. KLESTADT: Your Honor, part -- if I may, part and parcel of the entire strategy of putting this in the Chapter 11 was to bring that action before a Bankruptcy Court whether in New York, here or before your Honor withdrawing the matter. I gave that advice, your Honor. There was no bad faith intended.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. KINEL: Your Honor, I -- Norman Kinel on behalf of the soon to nonexist committee, I guess. Clarification, your Honor, the committee was appointed and Counsel was retained pursuant to an order of the Court. There was a financial advisor application before your Honor and the funding for professional fees in this case were to -- was to come from the DIP lender who is an affiliate of the Debtors and a reliance upon that funding, the professionals were retained and engaged.

THE COURT: Of course, the orders of retention are in place. I can appreciate that the expectation for payment may be frustrated and, of course, Counsel have every right to do whatever they need to do but the orders of retention are in place and there was a request to nunc pro tunc retained which I just approved and signed today as well.

MR. KINEL: Well, with respect to the financial advisors, your Honor ruled that it was moot and I would just

- 1 | make a point that in order for them to have the right to come
- 2 to this Court and seek compensation for what they did, I think
- 3 they would need an order of the Court even though they
- 4 certainly would not be performing any services --
- 5 THE COURT: I'm sorry. I don't think we're picking
- 6 up a good record.

- (Loud speaker heard in the courtroom)
- THE COURT: Just a classroom tip. I'm sorry.
- 9 MR. KINEL: I have two points, your Honor. One is
- 10 | sort of as a ministerial matter. I would respectfully request
- 11 | that the Court approve the retention of the financial advisors
- 12 and their services will be immediately terminated but at least
- 13 | they'd be in a position to come back and ask the Court for
- 14 approval of the fees that they incurred to date.
- 15 **THE COURT:** I will deny that. It is moot.
- 16 MR. KINEL: The second request is, I guess, a
- 17 | clarification on the DIP financing. I'd like to understand --
- 18 | if the Court's denying the funding of DIP financing -- which I
- 19 don't understand whose prejudice that would be since without
- 20 | that financing, there is -- there will be -- I guess ultimately
- 21 | the application could be made but the insider of this Debtor
- 22 was willing to spend money to administratively maintain this
- 23 case.
- 24 **THE COURT:** Sure. If that's a question, it is
- 25 | clearly to the prejudice of direct lenders and direct lender

- Case 2:07-cv-00892-RCJ-GWF Document 1627 Filed 01/21/10 Page 71 of 74 71 1 interests. I am revoking it. I was glad to hear that it had 2 not been funded. If it had been funded, of course, rights would have accrued but it has not been funded. I am 3 4 specifically revoking the order. MR. KLESTADT: Your Honor, may I address that point? 5 THE COURT: 6 Sure. 7 MR. KLESTADT: That is not, your Honor. There is a 8 specific --9 THE COURT: What's not accurate? 10 MR. KLESTADT: With regard to the debtor-in-11 possession financing, there's a specific -- I don't have it in 12 front of me but there's a specific paragraph in the order that 13
  - says that the incurrence of the loan and the collateral securing the loan is not as against any ownership interest of the direct lenders but solely as against Asset Resolution. was designed specifically so that there would be no detriment to the direct lenders. So I do not understand how your Honor comes to that conclusion.

19 THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. KLESTADT: It does not act to their detriment.

Are you asking me to argue with you or --THE COURT:

22 MR. KLESTADT: No, your Honor, I'm not asking you to

23 It's an incorrect conclusion and the detriment -arque.

24 I think correctly points out. Mr. Kinel The detriment,

25 frankly, is to the professionals.

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               MS. UNIDENTIFIED: Thank you very much, your Honor.
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               MR. UNIDENTIFIED: Thank you, your Honor.
               THE CLERK: All rise.
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          (This proceeding was adjourned at 5:11 p.m.)
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CERTIFICATION
I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the
electronic sound recording of the proceedings in the above-
entitled matter.
January 21, 2010 _

TONI HUDSON, TRANSCRIBER